

**WMO OMM**

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Organisation météorologique mondiale
Organización Meteorológica Mundial
Всемирная метеорологическая организация
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
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15 mars 2024

Annexe: 1 (disponible en anglais uniquement)

Objet: Invitation à participer à l'élaboration d'études de cas de pays pour l'édition 2024 du rapport phare de l'OMM «State of Climate Services» (État des services climatologiques)

Madame, Monsieur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous inviter à collaborer avec l'Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM) à l'élaboration d'une étude de cas convaincante destinée à présenter la réussite de votre pays en matière de prestation et d'utilisation efficaces de services et de produits climatologiques et à mettre en évidence les avantages socio-économiques qui en découlent.

En 2018, lors de la COP 24, les Parties à l'Accord de Paris ([décision 11/CMA.1](#)) ont confié à l'OMM, par l'intermédiaire de son Cadre mondial pour les services climatologiques (CMSC), la tâche importante de documenter régulièrement les activités des services climatologiques. En réponse à cet appel, l'OMM et ses partenaires ont lancé le premier rapport intitulé *State of Climate Services* (État des services climatologiques) à l'occasion de la COP 25 qui s'est tenue à Madrid en 2019. Depuis lors, le rapport est une collaboration croissante impliquant plus de 30 partenaires et il est publié chaque année. Voir les différentes publications [State of Climate Services](#).

L'édition 2024 du rapport *State of Climate Services* révélera des exemples de prestation ou de coproduction de services climatologiques fructueuses par les Services météorologiques et hydrologiques nationaux (SMHN) et facilitera l'échange d'expériences et d'enseignements entre les Membres de l'OMM. Le rapport 2024 présentera également une analyse approfondie de l'état actuel des services climatologiques et météorologiques (et, dans une certaine mesure, des services hydrologiques), à travers une exploration des différentes composantes de la chaîne de valeur et des progrès accomplis depuis 2019 (dans le cadre des budgets nationaux et des projets de développement). La note de synthèse est incluse dans [l'annexe](#).

Pour l'élaboration des études de cas, l'OMM procédera à un examen approfondi des documents pertinents et mènera des entretiens structurés non seulement avec des experts et des praticiens des SMHN, mais également avec des utilisateurs de plusieurs secteurs tels que l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire, les ressources en eau, l'énergie, la santé et les systèmes d'alerte précoce, ainsi qu'avec des partenaires de développement.

Aux: Représentants permanents des Membres auprès de l'OMM (Argentine, Australie, Barbade, Belgique, Cambodge, Équateur, Irlande, Maldives, Maurice, Philippines, République démocratique populaire lao, Seychelles, Slovaquie, Trinité-et-Tobago) (distribution restreinte)

cc: Conseillers en hydrologie
Coordonnateurs du SISC

Je vous serais extrêmement reconnaissante de bien vouloir donner suite à cette invitation et de désigner un correspondant et transmettre ses coordonnées avant le **22 mars 2024** à Mme Veronica Grasso (vgrasso@wmo.int), coordonnatrice de la série de rapports «State of Climate Services».

Nous vous remercions une fois encore pour le temps que vous nous avez accordé et nous nous réjouissons de pouvoir collaborer avec vous sur cet important rapport phare.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, Monsieur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.



Celeste Saulo
Secrétaire générale

2024 "STATE OF CLIMATE SERVICES" REPORT

CONCEPT NOTE

Background

In 2018, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24) invited the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) through its Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) to regularly report on the state of climate service-related activities with a view to facilitating "the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs" ([Decision 11/CMA.1](#)). This concept note provides an overview of the State of Climate Services report series (1.) and proposes the theme for the 2024 report (2.).

1. State of Climate Services report overview

Since 2019, the annual "State of Climate Services" (SoCS) reports have provided Parties to the Paris Agreement with a regular update on the capacities of Parties with respect to the components of the climate services value chain that supports decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors (Figure 1). The information provided in the SoCS reports help countries, funding agencies and development partners assess the gaps in the climate services value chain to achieve improved adaptation and development outcomes at the country level. The sectors, identified by Parties in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement as top adaptation priorities, include: agriculture; water; disaster risk reduction; energy and health. Climate Services are explicitly mentioned in the majority of Parties' NDCs as a requirement for managing climate risks in these sectors.

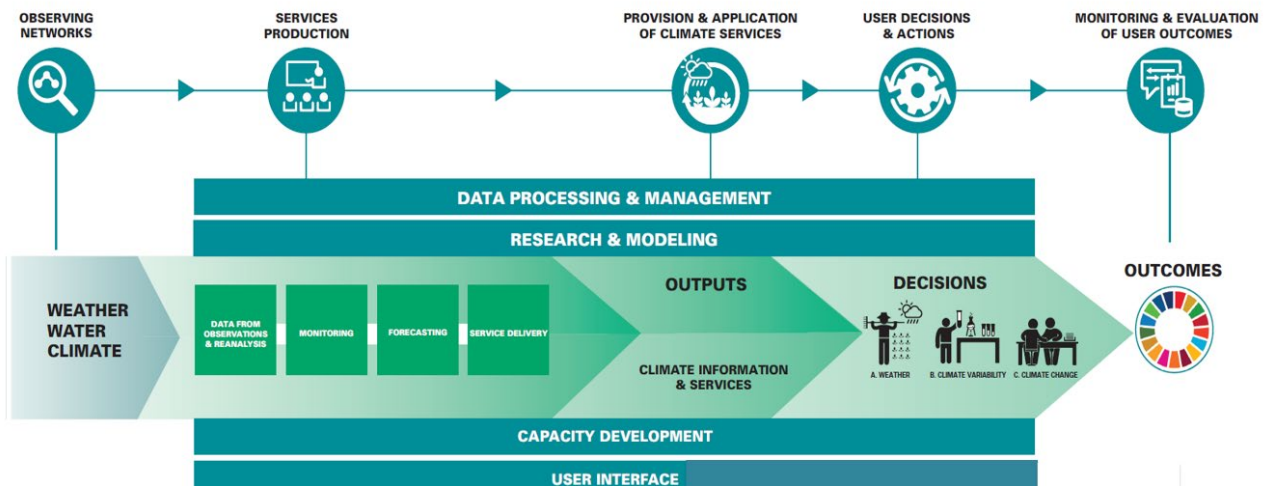


Figure 1 – Climate services delivery value chain¹

¹ 2019 State of Climate Services: Agriculture and Food Security (WMO-No. 1242)

The five SoCS reports to date have focused on one of these sectors each year:

1. The inaugural [2019 State of Climate Services: Agriculture and Food Security](#) (WMO-No. 1242), launched at COP25 in Madrid, focused on agriculture and food security.
2. The [2020 State of Climate Services: Risk information and early warning systems](#) (WMO-No. 1252), prepared by WMO and 16 partner organizations and initiatives, was launched at a high-level event on the International Disaster Risk Reduction Day (13 October).
3. The [2021 State of Climate Services: Water](#) (WMO-No. 1278) was launched on 5 October with high-level representatives from partner organizations.
4. The [2022 State of Climate Services: Energy](#) (WMO-No. 1301) was launched on 11 October at a press conference.
5. The [2023 State of Climate Services: Health](#) (WMO-No. 1335) was launched at a high-level launch event on 2 November, which was followed online by 578 participants and presented at COP28. The report had excellent coverage by the media and was featured by almost 200 news articles with a potential reach exceeding 30 million on X.

1.1 State of Climate Services reports: outcomes and impacts

The SoCS reports significantly increased the visibility of climate services, WMO and the GFCS through media but also engaged all major climate finance organizations as well as several United Nations partners (Figure 2, Figure 3). In addition, the SoCS reports contribute to the regional [State of the Climate reports](#) (Climate policy section) offering further visibility for the needs and gaps for providing climate services to Members. Through the SoCS, WMO tracks the progress of Members' capacities for delivering climate services. For this purpose, a dedicated [Climate Services Dashboard](#) was launched in October 2022 to summarize the analyses performed in the context of the SoCS reports. The Dashboard provides an up-to-date overview of the capacities of Members' National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) to deliver climate services for climate change adaptation and mitigation, based on data collected from WMO Members thorough the [Checklist for Climate Services Implementation](#). The [LinkedIn post](#) to announce the Dashboard had more than 12 000 views.

The SoCS reports have also supported WMO and partners in raising funds as the baseline analyses developed through the reports provided a strong justification for the proposals (i.e. EU Intra-ACP ClimSa (€ 85 million), SDC ENANDES+ (CHF 5.8 million), AF ENANDES (US\$ 7.4 million), EU H2020 Focus Africa (€ 7 million), CREWS Malawi (US\$ 3 million)).

The data and analyses performed in the context of the SoCS reports support the monitoring and evaluation of the WMO Strategic Plan, by tracking the progress of the climate services indicators of the WMO Strategic Plan.

The SoCS reports inform climate policy and programming decisions. The reports were the basis for establishing and strengthening partnerships, fundraising, and mainstreaming climate services into policies and are submitted to COP every year.

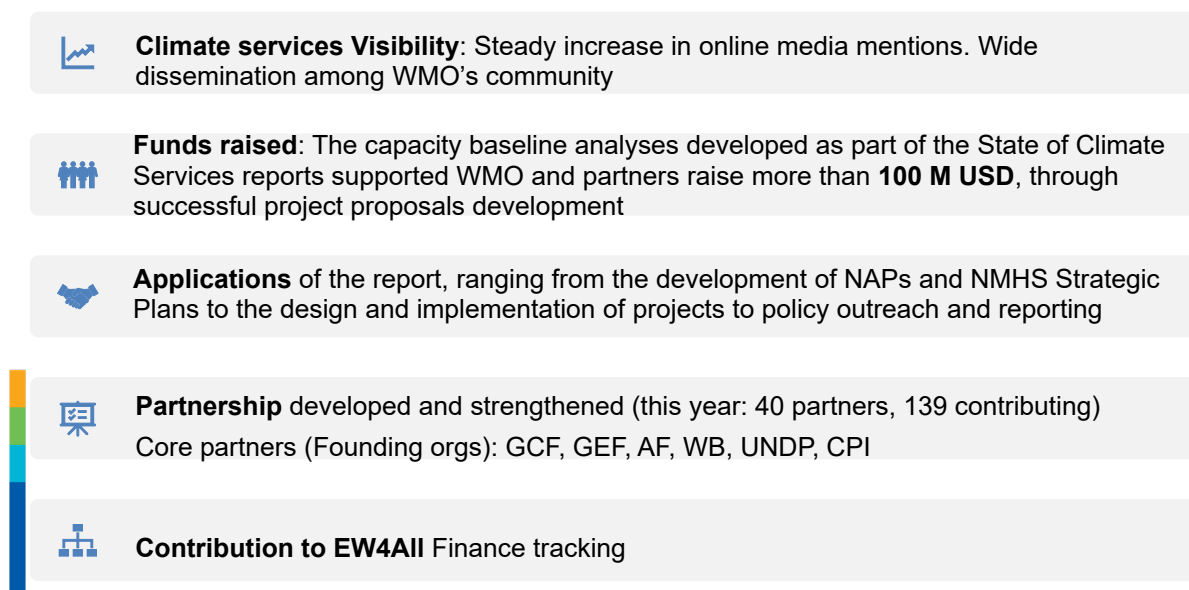


Figure 2 – Overview of outcomes of the State of Climate Services reports

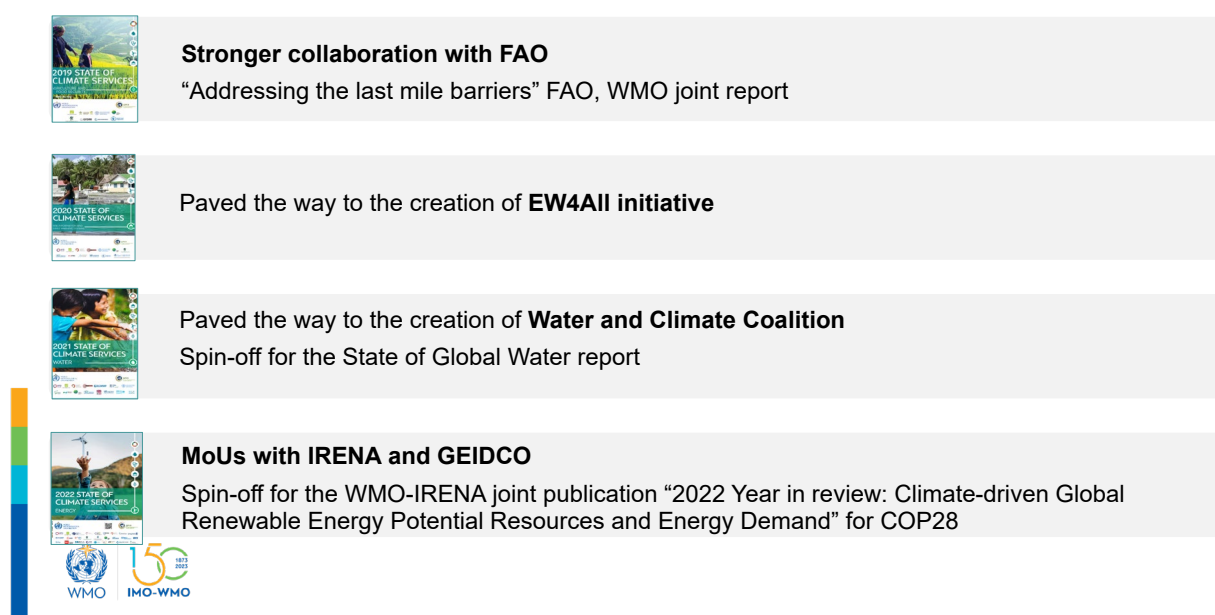


Figure 3 – Impacts of the State of Climate Services reports and spin-off strategic initiatives

For example, in response to the recommendations in the 2019 State of Climate Services report, WMO and FAO jointly published the "[Global Outlook on Climate Services in Agriculture Investment Opportunities to Reach the Last Mile](#)" launched in 2021. Furthermore, specific contents from the 2020 State of Climate Services report on Early Warning Systems (EWS) were used for the "Early Warning Initiative for All" initiative to address the gap of EWS coverage (only one in three people are covered by EWS, as highlighted in the 2020 SoCS report and also in the COP27 Sharm El Sheikh implementation plan (VII para 26²)).

² "Emphasizes the need to address existing gaps in the global climate observing system, particularly in developing countries, and recognizes that one third of the world, including 60% of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services". [Decision – /CP.27 Sharm El Sheikh Implementation Plan \(VII – para 26.\)](#)

In addition, the findings of the 2021 water report supported the launch of the Climate and Water Coalition and a new WMO report on the [State of Global Water Resources 2021](#) (WMO-No. 1308) launched on 29 November 2022.

The [2022 State of Climate Services: Energy](#) (WMO-No. 1301) showed how energy is at the very heart of our response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change and how weather, water and climate services are essential to support the much-needed transition. The 2022 SoCS report led to the signing and renewing of different Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) between WMO and report partners such as the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization (GEIDCO), key players in the energy sector. A new MoU with the International Energy Agency (IEA) is also in the pipeline.

The 2022 report also enhanced NMHS engagement in WMO energy-related activities, including completing the WMO energy survey and foster public-private partnership in the energy sector through the engagement with the World Energy Council (WEC).

2. 2024 State of Climate Services report: Proposed Theme

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its sixth Assessment Report identifies that human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1 °C above 1850–1900 in 2011–2020. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred. Human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes across the globe. This has led to widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people (high confidence). Vulnerable communities who have historically contributed the least to current climate change are disproportionately affected (high confidence).³

NMHSs around the world play a critical role in providing climate, weather and water related information and services for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The *2024 State of Climate Services report* will focus on taking stock of progress of NMHSs' capacities to develop climate information and services and support climate action over the past five years, i.e. since the first State of Climate Services report in 2019. The report will document successful examples and help countries share experiences and learn from each other.

The 2024 report will document the status of climate services, in the various value chain components and gaps and needs in WMO Member capacities and progress since the first issue of the State of Climate Services report (2019). To the extent possible it will report on the status of investments in improving these systems and services, using information provided by major climate finance institutions and development partners. It will also aim to showcase examples of successful delivery and use of climate services, and products and associated socioeconomic benefits at country level where possible. It will include case studies to document the success factors that have led to progress. The case studies will be developed through desktop reviews, structured interactions with experts and practitioners in the countries' NMHSs and with users in various sectors (such as agriculture and food security, water resources, energy, health, EWS) and with international partners' representatives.

A proposed outline of the report is provided in the [appendix](#). Based on its importance and the impact of previous reports, the 2024 report is expected to attract a wide audience.

³ [AR6 Synthesis Report: Summary for Policymakers Headline Statements \(ipcc.ch\)](#)

2024 STATE OF CLIMATE SERVICES REPORT

Ref.: 03521/2024-1.5 STCG

Section		Short description
1.	Message	From the WMO Secretary-General
2.	Executive Summary	Executive Summary
3.	Data and methods	Data and resources used for the report as well as the methodology adopted for the analyses
4.	Value	Value of climate services and how they can support Members' adaptation and mitigation efforts
5.	Global status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of the WMO State of the Global Climate report Status of National Frameworks for Climate Services worldwide Current status of capacities of Members with regard to providing services for adaptation, and an indication of which type of products are provided by NMHSs
6.	Priorities and needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC Party adaptation priorities and need for climate services (as highlighted in their Nationally Determined Contributions) Gaps in relation to requirements for the various components of the climate services value chain for decision-support
7.	Overview of past five years' progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of NMHS progress in climate services capacities since 2019, identifying specific good practices and gaps by region Socioeconomic benefits of weather and climate services and the progress NMHS have made in this regard
8.	Case studies	Real world examples of climate services applications, with a focus on identifying the socioeconomic benefits derived from climate services in these areas, to the extent possible, covering the full value chain from observations to user decisions and socioeconomic benefits. Case studies will document the success factors that have led to progress.
9.	Investment	Current funding for adaptation and the portion allocated for supporting NMHSs and other systems and services, broken down by region and by financing mechanism and progress (e.g. Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, etc.)
10.	Recommendations	Specific recommendations